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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/800,914	03/16/2004	Nobuyoshi Karashima	ABE-022	9622
20374 7590 11/01/2007 KUBOVCIK & KUBOVCIK		EXAMINER		
SUITE 710 900 17TH STREET NW WASHINGTON, DC 20006			VU, QUYNH-NHU HOANG	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3763	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			11/01/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Surrenant	10/800,914	KARASHIMA, NOBUYOSHI				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Quynh-Nhu H. Vu	3763				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period value to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATIO 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be ti vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS fron cause the application to become ABANDON	N. imely filed In the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 M	arch 2004.					
<i>;</i> —						
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
closed in accordance with the practice under E	ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 4	153 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims		•				
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	wn from consideration.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on 16 March 2004 is/are: Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Example 11.	a) accepted or b) objected drawing(s) be held in abeyance. So tion is required if the drawing(s) is o	ee 37 CFR 1.85(a). bjected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
a) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the prio application from the International Burea * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applica rity documents have been receiv u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	ition No ved in this National Stage				
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 3/16/04	4) Interview Summan Paper No(s)/Mail 5) Notice of Informal 6) Other:					

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Art Unit: 3763

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jensen (US 2003/0044755).

Jensen discloses, Figs. 1-6, a medical device comprising: a positive electrode section 41, 50; a negative electrode section 46, 56 or 55 (Fig. 1); a power source 20 supplying an electric current to the positive electrode section and negative electrode section, and a controller controlling the value and electric conduction time of the current supplied from the power source (Figs. 1-4). Jensen's device for analyzing tooth structure, restorative materials within a tooth structure, therefore, it must allow the drug solution to permeate into a lesion obtained by conducting current between the positive electrode section and negative electrode; wherein the positive electrode section and negative electrode section are given a handleable stick shape. The positive electrode section is inherently provide with a drug solution and contacts with a lesion (such as tooth surface); and the negative electrode section is contact with a part of the body in the vicinity of the lesion (tooth surface).

It has been held that the recitation that a positive and negative electrode section is "capable of retaining a drug solution" performing a function is not a positive limitation. It does not constitute a limitation in any patentable sense. In re Hutchison, 69 USPQ 138.

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Regarding claim 2, it is well known in the medical art (specially in the dental art) that the drug solution retainer is provided with a mouth piece provided at the tip end of the stick in an attachable and detachable manner and a brush fixed on the mouth piece and the solution retainer is provided with a cylindrical head provided at the tip end of the stick and a sponge provided at the cylindrical head in an attachable and detachable manner. It has been held that a recitation "attachable and detachable" with respect to the manner in which a claimed apparatus is intended use.

Regarding claims 3-4, the controller, in Figs. 1-4, is able to set the current value, voltage value and electric conduction film for the conduction in response to type of the target viscous membrane, thickness of the target skin and area of the target at the lesion (also see para [0087-0088]). An alarm 101 indicating the progress of the electric conduction time set by the controller.

Regarding claim 7, the lesion is an oral lesion such as teeth, dental pulp or root canal or a superficial lesion on the body (see abstract or para [0022]))

Regarding claim 8, the current value is les than 300 micro-amps, more preferable between 30-300 micro-amps, which is in the range of 40 micro-amps. Jensen does not disclose that the electric conduction time is 8 to 30 seconds when the lesion is an oral lesion in humans. However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to set up the times between 8 to 30 seconds, since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. In re Aller, 105 USPQ 233.

Regarding claims 9-13, they encompass the same scope of the invention as to that of claims 1-8 except they are drafted in method format instead of apparatus format. The claim(s) is/are therefore rejected for the same reason as set forth above.

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Claims 6 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jensen .

(US 2003/0044755) in view of Keusch et al. (US 6,635,045).

Jensen discloses the invention substantially as claimed. Jensen does not clearly disclose that a 1 to 3% sodium chloride solution is impregnated into the negative electrode section.

Keusch discloses a sodium chloride impregnated in to the negative electrode section. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide a sodium chloride solution, as taught by Keusch into the device of Jensen, to inhibit electrode corrosion. Keusch does not expressly teach that the percent of sodium chloride about 1 to 3%. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the value 1 to 3% of sodium chloride, since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quynh-Nhu H. Vu whose telephone number is 571-272-3228. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:00 am to 3:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nicholas Lucchesi can be reached on 571-272-4977. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Quynh-Nhu H. Vu Examiner Art Unit 3763

MICMOLAS D. MECCKESI APPRAISCEMENT LA EXAMINER

TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3700